Kabulabula

2017 Annual Conservancy Audit Report

Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

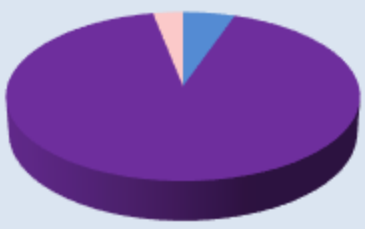
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

Conservancy status summary

Returns from natural resources in 2017

the chart shows the main sources of returns and values and their percentage of the total returns

Approximate Total Returns N$ 1,349,680



- Combined tourism returns N$ 72,000 (5 %)
- Combined hunting returns N$ 1,236,170 (92 %)
- Veld product returns N$ 0 (%)
- Other returns (e.g. interest) N$ 41,510 (3 %)

Two of the most significant returns for the conservancy:

✓cash income to the conservancy to cover running costs and invest in developments

✓Employment to conservancy residents

Conservancy income			**N$ 915,840**
Employment	**Private Sector**	**9 staff**	**N$ 233,840**
	Conservancy	**22 staff**	**N$ 593,270**

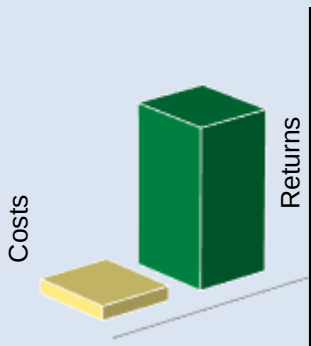
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2017

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 119,720
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	**N$ 119,720**

Natural resource cost–return ratio in 2017

the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



Natural resource returns outweigh approximate conflict costs

Total returns: N$ 1,349,680

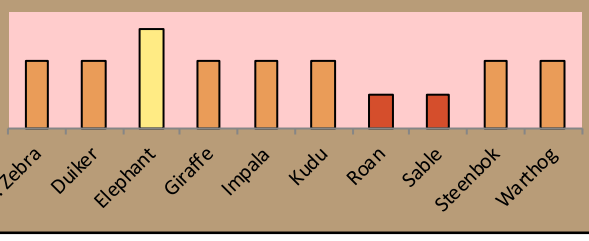
Approximate conflict costs: N$ 119,720

Approximate positive ratio 11 : 1

Management performance in 2017

Category	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	
2 Adequate expenditure	
3 Audit attendance	
4 NR management plan	
5 Zonation	
6 Leadership	
7 Display of material	
8 Event Book modules	
9 Event Book quality	
10 Compliance	
11 Game census	
12 Reporting & adaptive m/ment	
13 Law enforcement	
14 Human Wildlife Conflict	
15 Harvesting management	
16 Sources of NR income	
17 Benefits produced	
18 Resource trends	
19 Resource targets	

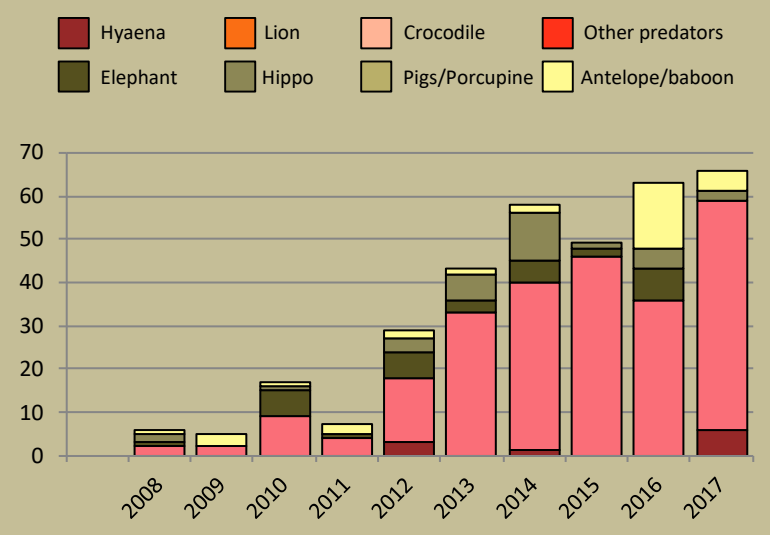
Wildlife status summary in 2017



Human wildlife conflict

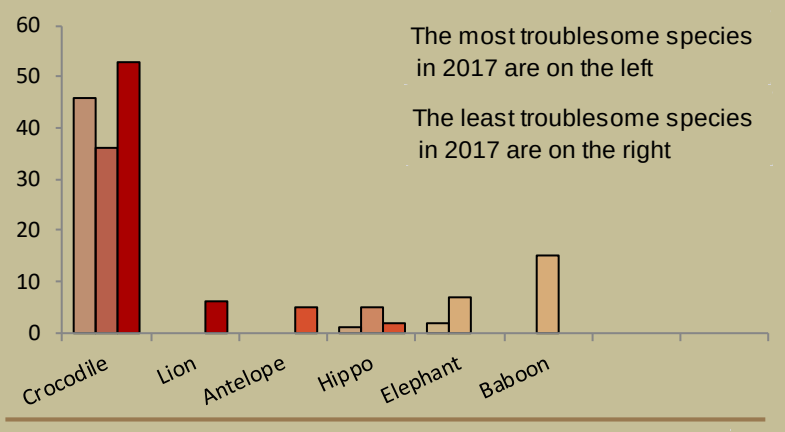
Human wildlife conflict trend

the chart shows the total number of incidents each year, subdivided by species, grouped as herbivores and predators



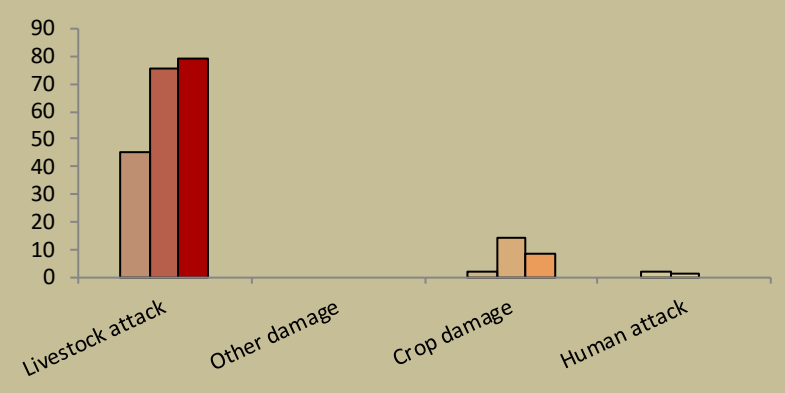
Most troublesome problem animals 2015-2017

the chart shows the number of incidents per species for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each species



Type of damage by problem animals 2015-2017

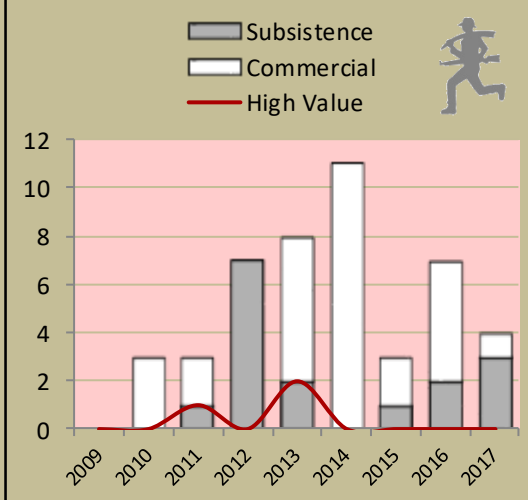
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

Number of incidents per year

Commercial poaching is a serious threat to conservancy benefits. The chart shows the number of incidents per category

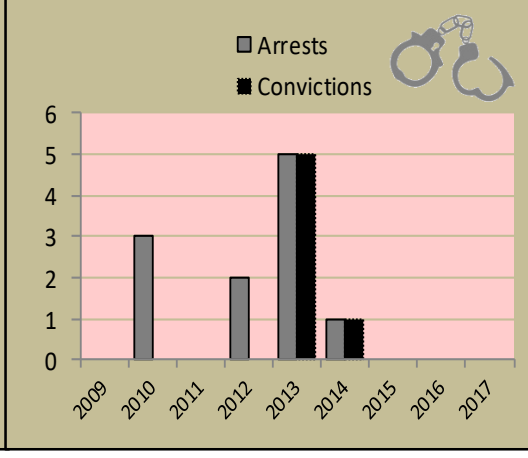


Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category

Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



Wildlife removals – quota use and value

Species	Quota 2017			Animals actually used in 2017						Potential Trophy Value N$	Potential Other use Value N$
	Total	Trophy	Other Use	Trophy	Own Use & Premium	Shoot & Sell	Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use		
Buffalo	17	14	3	14	2			3	20	74,000	6,600
Crocodile	2	1	1	1					1	26,200	
Elephant*	5	2	3	1	2				4	210,000	270,000
Hippo	7	4	3	4	2				7	36,000	6,600
Lechwe	2	2								18,700	

Potential value estimates (N$) for species are based on:

- **Potential trophy value** - the average trophy value for that species in the conservancy landscape
  - trophy values vary depending on trophy quality, international recognition of the hunting operator and the hunting area
- **Potential other use value** - the average meat value for common species
  - the average live sale value of each high value species (indicated with an *)[high value species are never used for meat]

Key to the status barometer

Wildlife status

extinct | very rare | rare | uncommon | common | abundant

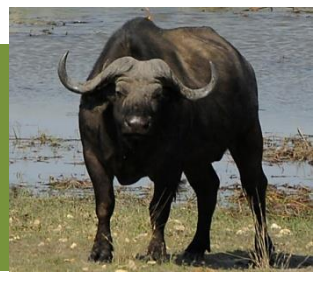
weak/bad | reasonable | good

Management performance & other data

Success/threat flags

- success/ benefit created
- weakness/ action needed

Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.



2017

Kabulabula Natural Resource Report continued...

Not all data or species are shown on this report; use your Event Book for more information

monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

Current wildlife numbers and status

Species	Animals Seen	Estimate*	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	Landscape Status	Desired Number
B. Zebra					
Duiker					
Elephant					
Giraffe					
Impala					
Kudu					
Roan					
Sable					
Steenbok					
Warthog					

Wildlife Status

Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

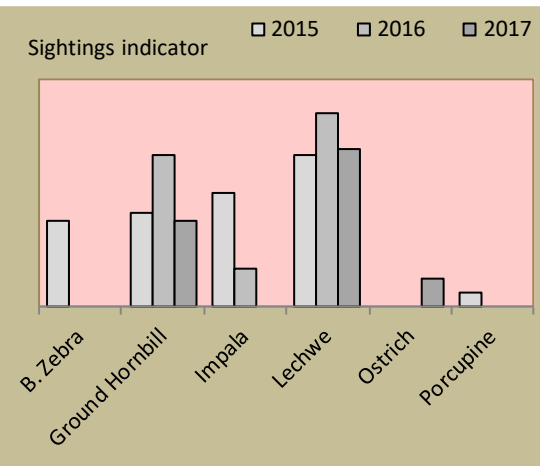
Landscape status– gives the species status in the focal landscape; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and may be rare at landscape level.

Desired number – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

dark green (abundant) – there should be less;
light green (common) – the desired number is reached;
yellow (uncommon) – there should be more;
light orange (rare) – there should be more than double;
dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple;
red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

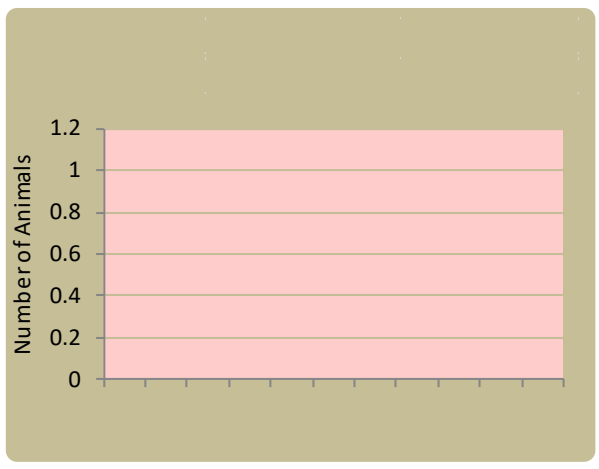
** Estimates are for the focal conservancy and neighbouring conservancies combined*

Locally rare species

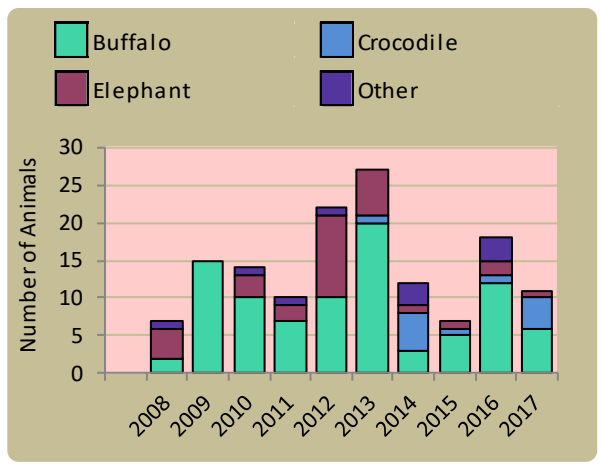


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

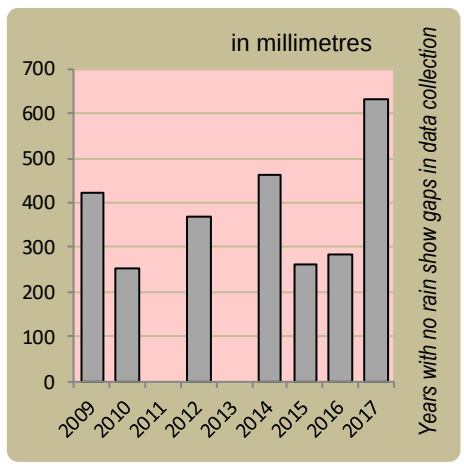
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

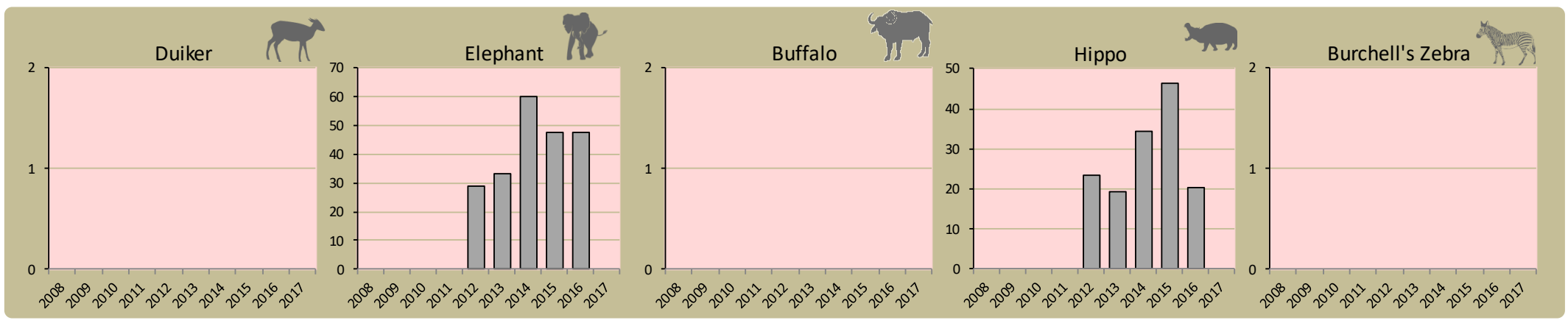


Annual rainfall



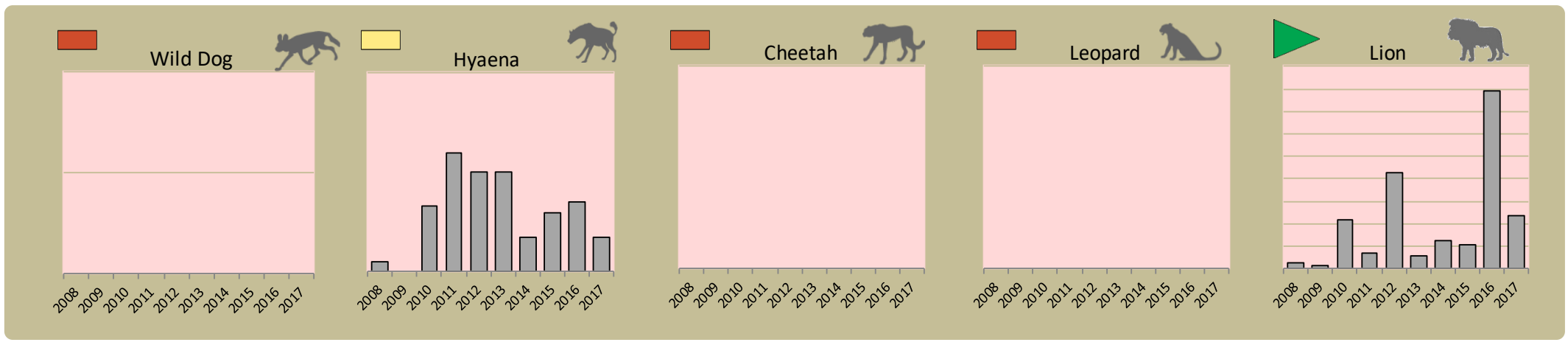
Fixed route patrols

charts show the number of sightings of each species per fixed route foot patrol each year



Predator monitoring

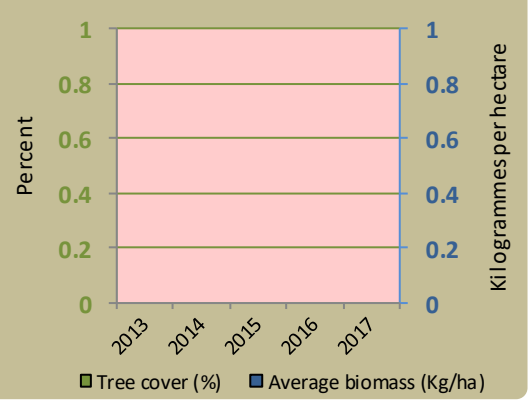
charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year
status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



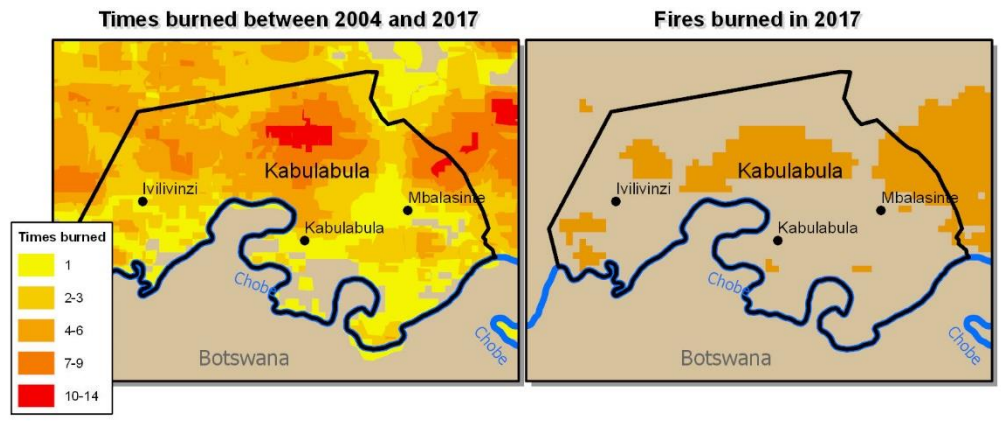
Vegetation monitoring

Change in bush cover since monitoring began

Percent tree cover / average biomass per hectare



Fire monitoring



Wildlife provides a wide range of benefits. Some wildlife can cause conflicts, but all wildlife is of value to tourism, trophy hunting and a healthy environment.

By using all the available information and adapting and improving activities, threats such as human wildlife conflict, poaching and other issues can be minimised.

2017 Annual Conservancy Audit Report

Kabulabula Institutional Report

Not all institutional data are shown on this report: use your governance institution audit for more information

Enabling wise conservancy governance…

Conservancy Statistics

Date Registered:	November 2011
Population (2011 census):	570
Size (square kilometres):	89

Key Compliance Requirements

Was an AGM held?	✓
Were elections held?	✓
Is there a Benefit Distribution Plan?	✓
Is there a Game Management and Utilisation Plan?	✓
Was an Annual Financial Report produced?	✓

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	Men: 3; Women: 8
Date of last AGM:	Sun, November 26, 2017
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 65; Women: 70
Date of next AGM:	Mon, November 26, 2018

Other important issues

Financial report approved?	✓
Budget approved?	✓
Work plan approved?	✓
Chairperson's report approved?	✓

Employment

Conservancy staff: Male	16
Female	6
Community game guards:	10
Community resource monitors:	2
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

Benefits

	Cash	In Kind
Traditional Authority		
Funeral Assistance		
Community Projects		
Other Benefits		
Haccis		
Hwc Offset		

Conservancy Self Evaluation

How well does the conservancy consider it has performed in the past year?

Effectiveness of implementation	*Poor*	*Fair*	*Good*	*Prev. Year*	*Explanation of effectiveness rating*
Game Management and Utilisation					The conservancy is following the GMU plan
Zonation Plan					Members adhere to the zonation map and respect it
Benefit Distribution					90% of 2017 income distribution to members
Human Wildlife Conflict Management					Conducted a lot of activities including the offsetting of claims
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning					Draft plan not yet approved by members
Tourism					Tourism is controlled as per the plan. The conservancy is benefitting from tourism operators
Staff Management					Guidelines are developed and are being followed
Assets Management/Register					Asset register not updated
HIV/AIDS					Activities are being implemented
Communication					Conservancy has a good relationship with stakeholders because of joint meetings